

## BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Citizens of Newnan, Ga., Wreak Vengeance on Sam Hose.

EARS AND FINGERS CUT OFF BY THE MOB.

When Chained to the Tree the Doomed Negro Confessed to the Murder, but Denied Outrage.

Newnan, Ga., April 23.—In the presence of nearly 2000 people, who sent aloft yells of defiance and shouts of joy, Sam Hose, a negro who committed two of the basest acts known to crime, was burned at the stake in a public road one and one-half miles from here this afternoon. Before the torch was applied to the pyre the negro was deprived of his ears, fingers and other portions of his anatomy. The negro pleaded piteously for his life while the mutilation was going on. Before the body was cut it was cut to pieces, the bones were crushed into small bits and even the tree upon which the wretch met his fate was torn up and disposed of as souvenirs. The negro's heart was cut in several places, as was also his liver. These acts to obtain these ghastly relics direct paid their more fortunate possessors extravagant sums for them. Small pieces of iron went for 25 cents and a bit of the iron crisply cooked sold for 10 cents.

As soon as the negro was seen to be dead, there was a tremendous struggle among the crowd which had witnessed his tragedy and to secure the souvenirs. A rush was made for the stake and those near the body were forced against it and had to fight for their freedom. Knives were quickly produced and the body was dismembered.

One of the men who lifted the can of kerosene to the negro's head is said to be a native of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. His name is known to those who were with him, but they refuse to divulge it. The mob was composed of citizens of Newnan, Griffin, Palmetto and other little towns in the country round about Newnan and all of the farmers who had received word that the burning was to take place.

Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, former governor of Georgia, met the mob as he was returning from church and appealed to them to let the law take its course. In addressing the mob he used these words:

"Some of you are known to me and when this affair is finally settled in the courts, you may depend upon it that I will testify against you."

A member of the mob was seen to draw a revolver and level it at Governor Atkinson, but his arm was seized and the pistol taken from him.

The mob was frantic at the delay and would hear to nothing but burning at the stake. Hose confessed to killing Cranford, but denied that he had outraged Mrs. Cranford. Before being put to death the negro stated that he had been paid \$12 by a negro preacher at Palmetto to kill Cranford. Tonight a mob of citizens is scouring the country for the preacher, who has left his home, and will catch him if caught.

Sam Hose killed Alfred Cranford, a white farmer, near Palmetto, and outraged his wife ten days ago. Since that time business in the county has been suspended, the entire population turning out in an effort to capture Hose. He successfully eluded pursuit until discovered near Macon.

Governor Canfield has been asked to send troops here to preserve order for a day or two as it is feared the negroes may wreak vengeance, many threats to that effect having been made.

Hose has been on the farm of the Jones brothers, between Macon and Columbus, since the day after he committed his horrible crime. His mother is employed on the farm, and to her little cabin he fled as a safe refuge. She fed him and cared for him, but it is not believed that she knew he was being hunted for by the authorities. The Jones brothers were not aware of the crime until a few days ago, and were not sure that he was the much wanted man. Saturday morning one of the Jones boys met Hose and as he was talking to him he noticed that his "finger" face was ebony black, but below the collar of his shirt the copper color was discernible. Convinced that the negro had blackened his face to avoid detection, Jones was sure that he was the negro for whom the authorities, assailed by bloodhounds, had been scouring the country for ten days, and the Jones brothers determined to arrest him. Sunday morning they brought the negro into Macon and put him aboard a Central of Georgia train with the intention of bringing him to Atlanta.

At Griffin some one recognized Hose and sent word to Newnan, the next station, that the negro was on the train bound for Atlanta. When Newnan was reached a great crowd surrounded the train and pushed into the cars. The Jones boys were told that the negro could be delivered to the sheriff of Campbell county there, and that was how they were taken him to Atlanta. This was acceded to and the negro was taken off the train and marched at the head of a yelling, shouting crowd of 500 people to the jail. Here they turned him over to Sheriff Brown, taking a receipt for the prisoner, thus making themselves sure of the \$1250 reward for the arrest and delivery to the sheriff of Campbell county of one Sam Hose.

Word was sent to Mrs. Cranford at Palmetto that it was believed that Hose was under arrest and her presence was necessary in Newnan to make sure of her identification. In some way the news of the arrest leaked out and as the town has been on the alert for nearly two weeks the intelligence spread rapidly. From every house in the little city came its occupants, and a good-sized crowd was soon gathered about the jail. Sheriff Brown was importuned to give up the prisoner and finally, in order to avoid an assault on the jail and possible bloodshed, he turned the wretch over to the waiting crowd. A procession was immediately formed and the doomed negro was marched at the head through several streets of the town. Soon the public square was reached. Here former Governor Atkinson of Georgia, who lives in Newnan, came hurriedly upon the scene and, standing up in a buggy, interrupted the crowd to let the law take its course. Governor Atkinson said:

"My Fellow Citizens and Friends: I beseech you to let this matter go no further. You are burying this negro in death without any identification. Mrs. Cranford, whom he is said to have assaulted and whose husband he is said to have killed, is sick in bed and unable to come here to say whether this is her assailant. Let this negro be returned to jail. The law will take its course, and I promise you it will do so quickly and effectually. Do not stain the honor of the State with a crime such as you are about to perform."

Judge A. D. Freeman, also of Newnan, spoke in a similar strain and implored the mob to return the prisoner to the custody of the sheriff and go home. The assembly heard the words of the two speakers in silence, but the instant their voices had died away shouts of "Go on, Palmetto! Burn him! Think of his crime!" arose, and the march was resumed.

Mrs. Cranford's mother and sister are

## TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

Atlanta Jail Guarded to Prevent Lynching.

Atlanta, Ga., April 23.—Governor Canfield tonight ordered out the eight companies of the Fifth infantry, State militia, stationed here, to guard the Fulton county jail in Atlanta.

A report reached the governor during the afternoon that a mob of people from Woolsey were coming to Atlanta to lynch George W. Kerlin, who is alleged to have murdered Miss Pearl Knott several days ago, and who was last night placed in jail here to escape mob law in Fayette county.

Residents of Newnan. The mob was led in the direction of their house and in a short time reached the McElroy home. The negro was marched to the gate and Mrs. McElroy called to the front door. She at once identified the African and the verdict was agreed to by her daughter, who had often seen Hose around the Cranford place.

"The stake!" was again the cry and the men wanted to burn him in Mrs. McElroy's yard. To this she objected strenuously and the mob, complying with her wish, started for Palmetto.

Just as they were leaving Newnan word was brought that the 1 o'clock train from Atlanta was bringing 1000 people to Palmetto. This was thought to be a regiment of militia and the mob at once decided to burn the prisoner at the first favorable place, rather than be compelled to shoot him when the militia put in an appearance. Leaving the little town, whose Sunday quiet had been so rudely disturbed, the mob, which now numbered nearly 1500 people, started on the road to Palmetto. A line of hunters and vehicles of all kinds, their drivers fighting for position in the lead of the procession, at the head of which, closely guarded, marched the negro. One and a half miles out of Newnan a place thought to be favorable for the burning was reached. A little to the side of the road stood a strong pine tree. Up to this the negro was marched, his back to the tree and his face to the crowd, which jostled closely about him. For the first time, he was allowed to talk. He said:

"I am Sam Hose. I killed Alfred Cranford. I was paid to do it. Lige Strickland, the negro, reached at Palmetto, gave me \$12 to kill him."

Thereupon a roar went up from the crowd as the intelligence imparted by the wretch was spread among them. "Let him go on!" "Tell all you know about it!" came from the crowd.

"The negro, shivering like a leaf, continued his recital. He did not omit Mrs. Cranford. Nobody else did that. I can identify them. Give me time for that."

The mob would hear no more. The clothes were torn from the wretch in an instant. A bonfire was produced and around the body of the terrified wretch, chased by a new look which dangled at Hose's neck, he said not a word to this proceeding, but at the sight of three or four of the negroes who were among the crowd, he seemed to forget the terrible ordeal he was about to be put to, and he yelled out a yell which could be heard for a mile.

Instantly a hand grasping a knife shot out and one of the negroes' ears was cut off. A hand reached out to receive it.

Hose pleaded pitifully for mercy and begged his tormentors to let him die. His cries went unheeded.

The second ear went the way of the other. Hardly had he been deprived of his organs of hearing, he began to yell, and one by one, were taken from his hands and body recovered among the members of the yelling and now thoroughly maddened crowd.

The shrieking wretch was quickly deprived of other portions of his anatomy and the words, "Come on with the oil," brought a huge can of kerosene to the front of the tree. The negro's hands were bound with blood from head to foot was saturated.

The can was lifted to the negro's head and its contents poured over him. By this time a good supply of brush, pieces of fence rail and other firewood had been placed about the negro's feet. This pyre was thoroughly saturated and a match applied. A flame shot upward and spread quickly over the pile of wood. As it did the negro's legs he shrieked once and began tugging at his chains. As the flames crept higher and the smoke entered his eyes and mouth, Hose put the stump of his hands to the back of his head and with a terrific lunge forward of his body severed the upper portion of the chains which bound him to the tree. His body, held to the tree only as far as the thighs, lunged forward, thus causing the flames which roared and crackled about his feet. One of the men nearest the burning negro quickly ran up and pushing him back said: "Get back into the fire there," and coupled the disjointed links of the chains.

The road for a distance of half a mile on each side of the burning negro was black with conveyances and was simply impassable. The crowd surrounded the stake on all sides, but none of these negroes was 100 feet of the center were able to see what was going on. Yell after yell went up as the progress of the flames were communicated to those in the rear by shouts from eyes.

The torch was applied about half past 2 and at 3 o'clock the body of Sam Hose was limp and lifeless, his head hanging to one side. The body was not cut down. It was cut to pieces.

The crowd fought for pieces about the smoldering tree and with knives secured such pieces of his carcass as did not fall to pieces. The chains were severed by hunters, the tree was chopped down and such pieces of the firewood as had not been burned were carried away as souvenirs.

## PARSON STRICKLAND CAPTURED.

He Is Being Tried by the Mob and May Escape Lynching.

Palmetto, Ga., April 23.—Elijah Strickland, the negro preacher who is accused by Sam Hose, the negro burned to death near Newnan today, of paying him (Hose) \$12 to murder Farmer Alfred Cranford, was captured by a mob of people from this vicinity three miles out of town tonight. He was brought to Palmetto and at midnight was placed on trial for his life by a court composed of those who had arrested him. Speeches for and against his character were made and the trial is in progress at this hour (11:30 a. m.).

The trial took place in an open square in the center of the town. Strickland, the accused, is 60 years old. There was no judge or jury, the people acting in these capacities. Many witnesses were heard. One, a negro who lived on Strickland's place, testified to the good character of the minister, but several neighbors bore anything but favorable reports. A great many speeches were made.

At 1 o'clock no decision was arrived at, but it was decided to adjourn court to the woods, a mile out of town.

The sober element is making an effort to save the negro's neck and have adopted



BELLAMY STORER, NEW MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Washington, April 17.—Bellamy Storer, who has been selected as the new minister to Spain, is the present United States minister to Belgium. Mr. Storer's home is in Cincinnati, where he is well and favorably known as a lawyer of unquestioned probity and capacity. A constitutionally

unity there sent him to congress a few years ago. As a diplomat he is well qualified for the delicate and important duties his unique position at Madrid will demand. In other respects Mr. Storer is highly qualified for the position. His private fortune is sufficient to uphold the social state of a first-class minister.

## SUMMARY OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

### THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

Seven Americans killed and forty-four wounded in a fight near Quezon. Among the killed are Colonel John H. Stoenburg, First Nebraska, and Lieutenant Sloan of the same regiment.

Spanish prisoners say the Filipinos have plenty of arms and ammunition and can get plenty more smuggled in.

Admiral Dewey making every effort to learn the fate of the captured men of the Yorktown.

### FOREIGN.

In the Drexels case M. Monod testifies that Haneau believed Drexels was not guilty.

In the Spanish senatorial elections the government secured a good majority of the seats.

King Humbert promised Garibaldi's daughter that he would deal leniently with political prisoners.

Chinese are hostile to foreigners that the powers may remonstrate.

London bankers condemn German conduct of the war.

During 1898 the exports from the United States were the largest on record, doubling the value of imports.

### DOMESTIC.

Sam Hose, who murdered Alfred Cranford and outraged his wife at Palmetto, Ga., after the mob had cut off his ears and fingers, he confessed to the murder, but said others assaulted Mrs. Cranford.

The loss of the General Whitney marks the first disaster with loss of life which has occurred in a host operated by the Southern Pacific or Missouri line.

Traveling salesmen organize in Chicago to fight the trusts.

### LOCAL.

Charles W. Daniels died suddenly of apoplexy at the Grand Central station.

New Methodist church was organized at Brunner.

Monthly bawling contest was held at Turner hall.

Rev. J. P. Duncan preached on the observance of the Sabbath.

### GOVERNOR CANTLER TALKS.

Duty of Negroes is to Assist in Bringing Criminals to Justice.

Atlanta, Ga., April 23.—Governor Canfield tonight gave the Associated Press the following statement on the burning of Sam Hose at Newnan:

"The whole thing is deplorable and

unity there sent him to congress a few

years ago. As a diplomat he is well qualified for the delicate and important duties his unique position at Madrid will demand.

In other respects Mr. Storer is highly qualified for the position. His private fortune is sufficient to uphold the social state of a first-class minister.

### CUBA.

Natives indifferent as to the effects of the Spanish-American war.

Havana being thoroughly cleaned so far as the streets are concerned.

Exodus of Americans has commenced from the island.

### STATE.

Galveston democrats have about decided to nominate on nominations for both city and county offices.

Striking miners in the Territory are said to be in a bad way.

Two men were killed and another badly wounded in a fight in Trinity county.

Commencement exercises of the State university will be held during the week beginning June 11.

Dedication has been sent to Austin from Texas and Paris to endorse the insurance clause in the anti-trust bill.

### SPORT.

Austin 22, Houston 1.

San Antonio 7, Galveston 9.

Tom Linton won the fifty kilometer bicycle race at Paris.

The senate will today take up the Galveston material night.

Charles W. Daniels died suddenly of apoplexy at the Grand Central station.

New Methodist church was organized at Brunner.

Monthly bawling contest was held at Turner hall.

Rev. J. P. Duncan preached on the observance of the Sabbath.

### LOCAL.

Charles W. Daniels died suddenly of apoplexy at the Grand Central station.

New Methodist church was organized at Brunner.

Monthly bawling contest was held at Turner hall.

Rev. J. P. Duncan preached on the observance of the Sabbath.

provoked the lynching, nor to the diabolical crime of Hose. I do not believe these men sympathized with Hose or that they were prejudiced, but they are blinded by race prejudice and can see but one side of the question. This is unfortunate. They must learn to look at both sides. I want to protect them in every legal right and against mob violence, and I stand ready to employ every resource of the State in doing so, but they must realize that in order to merit and receive the protection of the community they must show a willingness to at least aid in protecting the community against the lawless element of their own race. The good and law-abiding negroes must separate themselves from the lawless and criminal elements. They must denounce crime and aid in bringing criminals to justice, whether they be black or white. In this way they can do more to protect themselves than all the courts and juries in the State can do for them. To secure protection against lawless whites, they must show a disposition to protect the white people against the lawless blacks."

## LOOK AT BOTH SIDES.

Atlanta Constitution Draws a Pen Picture of the Tragedy.

Atlanta, Ga., April 23.—The Constitution will say tomorrow:

"The terrible expiation which Sam Hose was forced to pay for his crime will arouse a flood of discussion, carried on by those who know the facts on the one side and by those who do not care for facts on the other. But while the form of this criminal's punishment can not be upheld, let us see who are disposed to criticize it. Look into the facts and by these facts temper the judgment they may render."

"An unassuming, industrious and hard-working farmer, after his day's toil sat at his evening meal. Around him sat wife and children, happy in the presence of the man who was fulfilling to them every duty imposed by nature. At peace with the world, serving God and loyal to humanity, they looked forward to the coming day."

"Noiselessly the murderer with uplifted ax advanced from the rear and sank it to the hilt in the brain of an unsuspecting sleeper. Leaving the child from the mother's breast he flung it into the pool of blood oozing from his father's wound."

"Then began the culmination which has defied the reason of the people of Georgia during the past week. The crime which would have been the lynching, the Constitution will be pardoned for stating the plain facts."

"The wife was seized, choked, thrown upon the floor, where her dying cry in the blood of her husband, and ravished."

"Remember the dark night in the country home, remember the slain husband and, above all, remember that shocking scene in which was inflicted by the black beast, his victim swimming in her husband's warm blood as the brute held her to the floor."

"Keep the facts in mind. When the picture is shown of the ravisher in flames, go back and view the darker picture of Mrs. Cranford outraged in the blood of her murdered husband."

## EXCURSION TO THE TRAGEDY.

Four Thousand Went from Atlanta to See Hose Burned.

Atlanta, Ga., April 23.—One special and two regular trains carried nearly 4000 people to Newnan to witness the burning of Sam Hose or to visit the scene of the horrible affair. The excursionists returning tonight were loaded down with ghastly reminders of the affair in the shape of bones, pieces of brain and parts of the wood which was placed at the negro's feet.

One of the trains, as it passed through Fort McPherson, four miles out of Atlanta, was stopped, presumably by negroes. A number of the negroes were broken and two passengers were seriously injured.

Governor Canfield, riding the evening that he had been advised that a mob of citizens of Fayetteville were well on their way to Atlanta to take Governor W. Kerlin from the jail here and hang him. Kerlin murdered Miss Pearl Knott near Woolsey several days ago and kept her body in the river. The governor immediately ordered eight companies of the Fifth infantry (State militia) to be in readiness to march to the jail upon receipt. It is believed, however, that the troops are held in readiness to be sent to Palmetto in case of an uprising of negroes there.

## CUBAN PEOPLE INDIFFERENT.

NO IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO THE PAST YEAR'S EVENTS.

Havana's Streets Being Put in Good Sanitary Condition—Exodus of Americans Has Begun.

New York, April 23.—The Herald has the following cable from Havana: Little notice is taken in the press here of the anniversary of the American declaration of war against Spain, and the beginning of the Cuban blockade, nor is any noteworthy comment made on the extraordinary changes which have befallen since Admiral Sampson's ships appeared off the harbor a year ago.

To the average Havana mind the most concrete fruits of American intervention are the altered outward aspect of the city and the thorough and painstaking work done toward its purification from infection. Though helplessly divided as to all other results of an occupation, Havana opinion is unanimous in applauding the reforms undertaken by Major Davis and the sanitary bureau. These reforms have been intensely practical, and have enlisted the hearty co-operation of all classes of citizens; so much so that scarcely a day passes which does not bring dozens of voluntary appeals and suggestions from tenants and neighbors who want to enjoy the benefits of rigid sanitary inspection. This striking contrast with conditions a year ago is made the topic of a cordial editorial in one of the leading newspapers today.

Another journal, with more imagination than industry, reported this morning that the Americans had ceremoniously observed the anniversary of the declaration of war by firing a salute from the batteries of the city. It turns out, however, that the salute was fired from the Resolute in honor of an official visit made to that vessel yesterday by General Ludlow.

The exodus of Americans from Cuba have sent their families home in anticipation of the approach of the rainy season. The Ward line steamers for the last two weeks have been overcrowded with passengers, and the supply ship "Comal" with many guests from official and civil life. Major John Gary Evans, ex-governor of South Carolina and present marshal of Havana, will go on the "Comal" to be mustered out after reaching home.

The English edition of La Lucha says that five cases of yellow fever have developed within the week. The details of only one case have been reported, however. No deaths have resulted so far from this disease.

## BANNER YEAR IN TRADE.

Enormous Increase in Exports for the Fiscal Year of 1898.

THE IMPORTS WERE EXCEPTIONALLY SMALL.

For Every Dollar's Worth Brought In Two Dollars' Worth Was Shipped Out.

Washington, April 23.—The fiscal year of 1898 was the banner year of the foreign trade of the United States, our exports being the largest ever recorded for a like period and our imports exceptionally small. According to a comprehensive report just prepared by Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the section of foreign markets of the agricultural department, the total value of our domestic exports reached the enormous sum of \$1,210,251,913, exceeding the record breaking figures of the preceding year by \$178,284,310. On the other hand the imports during 1898 were the smallest since 1885, the revenue being \$616,049,654, a decline of \$148,680,788 from the figures of 1897. Broadly stated, for every dollar's worth of foreign merchandise brought into the United States, two dollars' worth of our products found a market abroad. Our domestic exports as compared with our imports showed an excess of \$594,202,259 or more than twice the excess for 1897, which was the largest yearly report.

An interesting fact developed by the report of Mr. Hitchcock is the increase in the exports of agricultural products, being 70.35 per cent of the total, or \$858,000,910, a gain of nearly 45 per cent over 1897. Exports of this class also show a greater gain proportionately than non-agricultural exports.

Our purchases of foreign agricultural products in 1898 amounted to only \$218,291,798, as compared with \$400,871,485 in 1897, an increase of \$182,579,687, or about 22 per cent.

The value of the American farm products sent abroad during 1898 was much more than double that of our agricultural imports, the excess of the former over the latter amounting to \$644,216,116. In 1897 the excess on the side of the agricultural exports was \$483,883,725, and in the years immediately preceding still smaller.

The total value of the breadstuffs sent abroad advanced from \$107,957,219 in 1897 to \$353,897,119 in 1898. In wheat and flour alone there was a gain of nearly \$160,000,000. While these enormous gains resulted in part from the higher prices that prevailed there was at the same time an important increase in the quantity shipped. The total wheat shipments were 148,231,201 bushels, nearly double the quantity shipped in 1897. Averaging the export price at 73.4 cents per bushel, the value was \$107,957,219, a gain of \$86,740,180 when the average price was as high as \$1.05 per bushel and the total value \$93,250,019.

Although our exports of wheat flour did not increase very much in quantity during the year, the gain in value as a result of the higher prices was \$112,259,371. During 1898 the export price averaged as high as \$4.31 per barrel, making the total value of the shipments \$69,268,718 as compared with \$55,914,347 for 1897, when the average price per barrel was only \$3.84. In the quantity shipped there was only a decrease from 14,569,545 barrels to 16,149,919 barrels during the two years mentioned. The total value of the exported wheat and flour was \$175,165,836, as against \$153,454,589 in 1897. While these enormous gains resulted in part from the higher prices that prevailed there was at the same time an important increase in the quantity shipped. The total wheat shipments were 148,231,201 bushels, nearly double the quantity shipped in 1897. Averaging the export price at 73.4 cents per bushel, the value was \$107,957,219, a gain of \$86,740,180 when the average price was as high as \$1.05 per bushel and the total value \$93,250,019.

The exportation of oats also showed a gain, the total value being \$20,288,288 bushels, valued at \$20,622,914. In 1897 the value was \$17,765,207 in 1897. The price was 24.9 cents in the former year and 25 cents in 1898.

There was an increase in the shipment of rice from \$2,667,505 to \$8,826,792. After the leading breadstuffs, the most important gains made during 1898 were in the exports of meat products, bacon being a conspicuous example, the increase amounting to 147,768,455 pounds.

Shipments of cotton increased from 3,107,754,340 pounds in 1897 to 3,350,264,255 pounds in 1898, a gain of 242,509,915 pounds, but the total value of the shipments, owing to a drop of 1.4 cents in the average price, declined from \$230,890,971 in the former year to \$230,442,216 in the latter, a loss of \$448,755.

Our leading agricultural imports during 1898, named in the order of their value, were coffee, sugar, hides and skins, oil, vegetable fibers, wool, fruits, tea, leaf tobacco and wines.

Of these items the only ones to show an increase during 1898 were coffee, hides and skins, oil and vegetable fibers. In the case of coffee the average import price per pound fell from 11.1c in 1897 to 7.3c in 1898.

Our imports of hides and skins during 1898 showed a considerable increase in both quantity and value. The average yearly import price there was an advance from 15.5c to 15.1c per pound.

Sugar and wool furnished the most conspicuous examples of decrease among our agricultural imports for 1898. The falling prices amounted to a value of \$200,000,000. Our imports of sugar during 1898 were 2,000,000 pounds, amounting to the record breaking returns for 1897, when our imports reached 1,918,000 pounds, a decrease of 82,000 pounds. In the total value there was a decline from \$20,000,000 to \$19,000,000, a decrease of \$1,000,000. The average import price per pound was 2.5c for 1897 and 2.2c for 1898.

The imports of wool during 1897 were the largest in our history. The receipts for that year amounted to \$20,522,256 pounds, valued at \$24,243,191. In 1898 they were \$18,750,000, valued at \$20,000,000. The average annual import price declined during the two years from 12.2c to 12.6c a pound.

## THOSE SEDITIONARY C